New MISE. The Chost of Uncle Tom," song sed choice charge of the Nick Marke Hill, and said by the Hunch sed choice control to the Union to the Committee of the KINOVAL -SMITH & LOUSSBERY WOULD respect

English and American From Oct Clean, and all other goods periain-

b. 269 GREENWICH STREET.—Fire Thousand hack Alpaces as 1/8 per yard, worth 3/ alightly west on board as Jerume. Also Table Liness. 10 cases I who Liness and Naphins. 10 cases I who Liness and Naphins. (as yearly french fire. Lines) // worth 2/6. (as yearly french fire. Lines) // worth 2/6. (by Cools are warranted perfect and strong and some the

The above Goods are varietied perfect and strong and some too variety in the consumer.

Ladden will find the Alpacons and Lineau to be such that they will hadden will find the Alpacons and Lineau to be such that they will hadden will find the Alpacons and Marray as Occasional Community of the Community of Community of the Alpacons Reclaimen and Marray as

N. 33 — All of the Wat treats must be said to four the 2-th inst., to make room for the property aspects.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—ALMERT H. NICOLAY, Real Festion and Stock Acadesics, has removed his office from No. 19 whilst to No. 4 Breader, next to the carner of Wall of

FOWLERS & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, 1800 No. 12 Assessed Non-York
WOLTH REMEMBERING - A new Clothing Empo-W. CALTH. REMAINMENTAL VA.

Thus has not been opened by the understaned at No. 100 Fulton at these has not been opened by the understand of clocking, which are restrictly first and handsomety mode stock of clocking, and of the beautiful to be exactly as represented.

N. F. - All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

N. F. - All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

Clothing Emission.

No. 1 6 Failure et.

TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.-II is

TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURES. The as underside the titeless are undersided ever some by some decisions over some by SINGLE-THERADED SEW and Market Marketines are constantly being extend Marketine as the constantly being extend to the constantly b SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or some Sewing Mechines having a meetine meetine with an eye mean the point, are hereby randomed against histoglog was Original Patent, gastud Sept. 10. 146, as all infringers with he held responsible according to how. The following persons are liceased to manner than a sell Sewing Machines, made my said patent, by Meera, Wheelar, Wilson & Co., Graver, Radoc & Co., the American Wheelar Wilson & Co., Graver, Radoc & Co., the American Alchola & Blos and J. A. Lerow, Radon Meers, Wooderedge, Sacone & Moore, Lawn, Mass ; and A. B. Howes. Of New York, Alchola Radon, Machines and A. B. Howes. Of New York, Bloching Elean Howe Jan, Falentine of the Chiptani Sewing Mechine, No. S. Proceders, New York, and No. & Hancros et al. Boom.

SEWING MACHINES-GARD TO THE PUBLIC .- The

TERESTENING RUMORS! TERRIBLE CHANGES IS Face or Society | Empires are falling and so is the hair of and woman. Use Bankun's Toxique Piles 25 etc. Sold rwhere Principal Deput Bankun's Leiles Hair Drivallog Re-

AN IMPORTANT FACT -The worst burn or scald

D. CARLON, Wholester Archita, Resource 2013, Proprietors
UNDER PERIL OF BALDNESS AVOID CAUSATE HARR
YEL-The mediting principle in Cristandoucle Execution Hairs
YE, given it a superiority over every other; and the black and
owns, instantly brought out by its application are as the an it day
receptations instead of counterfeit presentments. Sold and predely applied at No 5 Arter House. HAIR DYE AND WIGS. - PAYCHELOR'S Manufactory

HARLITE AND VIOLE TO A STATE A

Agents for New York and vicinity.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. HOOFLAND's cole braided Gerwan Ettiers, prepared by Dr. Jackson, No. 123 Arches, Fhiladelphis, the areal remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyrens, Nervous Pebliche, for Hotel & Broomball, W. Chester, Pa., 1859, ed. it. The general artificients agreed by those who have used thoutands German Ettiers in perhaps unparalleled; come think it would its weight in soil. id. Abel Turrell Montrose, Pa., Feb. 7, 1952, seld : Your German Bit-

Abel Turrell Members, Ph. Pell, J. Boy, and Torr Orthina Uni-ters have need of very rapidly. I have soled about half a degree to a city respeciable Begliet outgrand of my sequentiates, who attri-buted his restoration to health to the use of these Birters. C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhant cok, Pa., May 23 185, said: Almost any number of certificates can be olitabled from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be it sends deviable. It is a new close that emphatically recommends itself, end in every its same has produced a good report. A B. Kauthma, Lancaster, April 20, 1526, each; I keep been for a reties of years ufflicted with Despeyala, Inactivity of the Lawer, and Nervous Devilter. My mental powers have been as reduced 4s to

improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years yourser; and really. I am aimset prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any basiness, while, ten days ato, I would have as soon undertaken to square the circle as to have

aftengired it.

For sale by respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

For sele in New-York by A. B. & D. Sayns, No. 100 Falton-st.,

corner of William-st.; and U. H. Rivo, corner of John-st and Broadway; and by dealers of meditine everywhere.

New-Bork Daily Eribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of shonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—introcessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of the good falls. Sertake to return rejected Communications

NEWS — Any person sending as respectant seas, officer by Tolegraph, Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it is used by use

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weelle Tribune of this wook, must be handed in to-day.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBURE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The steamship Asia sails from this port for Liverpool To Day at 12] P. M.

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Tribuse can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr.W. Thomas, Nos 19 and 21 Catharine-street.

Panis-Mr. Etournesu, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill granting a million of acres of land to Minnesota in alternate sections to ald in the construction of roaliroads 300 miles long, was passed. The Nebraska question was then taken up, but its consideration was postponed until to-day, in order to give Mr. EVERET an opportunity to express his views on the bill. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representative of after the reading of the Journal, the Deficiency Bill was taken up. Mr. CLARK offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$10,000 for the collection of agricultural statistics and procuring of seeds, to be paid out of the Patent Cffice fund. An amendment was offered and adopted, appropriating \$530,000 to purchase the New-York Assay building. Other amendments were acted on, and without concluding the consideration of the bill. the House adjourned.

Ingersell, of the U.S. Discret Cours, in the east of setdence of the Eastern Church. For the secular can learn from the best authorities, rather inclined to Heilbronn. The Judge remands the fagility to the clergy or pasters of churches, as distinguished from the favorable to the Russians. custody of the Marshal until the erect for his removal | menks, marriage was maintained, or rather rentered to British jurisdiction shall be suferced.

cision of the Police Commissioners, on the case of Hal- it he loses his wife cannot contract a second marriage. pin, Captain of the First Ward, on the charge of con- but must enter a memastery. The Greek Church does duct unbecoming an officer, in violently dragging not recognize any particular language for exclusive use | north of Kelefat, was the areas. Next to the fact that Thomas Fanning, teacher in a public school in that Ward, from his place in the school, and placing him intertwines itself with every nationality.

coming an officer but disgraceful to a gentleman; and the 16th century a fifth, that of Moscow was added. The from a mistake on the part of the Turks to which Great Excitement up town, at the Carpet Store of time expires. Not long since he was arraigned for discher with believe a rate which he set a rate of the submission to the submission to the submission to the submission to the part of the Pope of Rome on the part of the achismatic behive with be above a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe a var valety of entirely new Carpet hits with believe and the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of the course of the subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hunderstein and the course of his own department. It has long been a matter of cu-, subjects of the crowns of Austria, Poland, Hun- per Danube and march into Servia, without leaving the riesity among the people to know why the Commis. gary. Some of the Slavie subjects of the Venesioners of Police brooded so long over this particular tian Republic also submitted. In return these new case: but we understand that they exense themselves on the ground that they have not been able to get together in all that time to agree upon the punishment and the marriage of the clergy, and to maintain their and sign the decision. No one can possibly suppose that this reason is more or less than the truth; but it is known under the name of the United Greeks. About worthy of remark that it is the only case of the kind | the year 1840 more than three millions of them, subwhich has thus far occurred.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamship Daniel Webster advices from California to Jan. 15 have been received. The San Francisco markets generally were overstocked and prices depressed. The receipts of gold were very small in consequence of the absence of rain. In politics there had been so im-

WEBSTER AND NEBRASKA.

If we do not mistake, DANIEL WEBSTER was reckened something of a constitutional lawyer in his time, and about the year 1850 was exalted to the highest pitch of statesmanship, so far as the applause and encomiums of everybody on the Slavery side could do st. Well, Mr. WEBSTER once wrete a memorial to Congress, at the request of citizens of Boston, on this Missouri question, portions of which we publish in another part of this paper. We recommend their perusal to the small fry who are just now making a parade of their great astuteness in the reproduction of Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of the unconstitutionality of excluding Slavery from the territories; a doctrine which even this most ultra of all Southern men never conceived until within a few years of his death, and which his ingenious sophistry alone could shield from contempt. The little Northern Judas Iscarlots have exhumed it, and it is now their principal stock in trade on the Nebraska question; a miracle of reasoning which they are trying to palm off as indicative of their originality and acuteness.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

The present eneroachments of Russia have a religious pretext. They are partially a result of the old division of the Catholic world into two principal churches-the Latin or Western, and the Greek or Eastern. This division has thus an important political playing in Eastern Europe. The differences of the two churches begin with their dogmas, and extend through variations of liturgy, rites and custome, to and another in Etchemiazdin for the Armenians who questions of nationality, and to the world of diplo- are subject to Russia. matic intrigue and autocratic aggrandizement. The Fastern Church claims to be superiorly Orthodox or Apostolic. Its dectrines, internal organization and useges are exclusively regulated by the decisions of the first seven (Ecumenic Councils, which were held in the fourth and fifth centuries, namely, the first Constantinople, and finally the second of Nice. The prevails in it a tendency to subtle speculation and inin reference to dogmas or observances introduced by Rome and its special councils.

The separation began in the form of a contest for supremacy, or at least for procumence, between the Bishop of Rome and his colleagues, who were willing to recognize him by courtesy only as a primus inter-pares—a chief among equals. The difference in point of dogmas consists principally in the Eastern Church making the Holy Spirit proceed from the Father alone, and in denying purgatory, for which it does not find a satisfactory authority in the Bible. It exclusively by the bishops. Transubstantiation is recoging the host an object of special worship. The communion consists in partaking of both bread and wine, ner of sounding the church bells, and in other particuthe first leavened, the coord mixed with water. Confersion is obligatory, but it may be general, or special, or auticulary, as the penitent chooses. Extreme unction is bestowed not only on the dying, but when desired, on persons who are ill to any extent. Predestsation is not admitted, nor the transfer of superabundant merits from one sinner to anothe ., nor special indulgences for the dead or living. Though this Church raises the Virgin above angels, scraphim and charubim, it does not accord to her the same prominent influence in heaven as do the Romans, though in common with them. it recognizes the worship of saints, relies and hely places. It abounds in holy days, and observes and prescribes more fasts than the Roman Church.

The liturgy and ceremonies claim to be strictly emformed to those used in the earliest times of Christianity. The mass consists in the offering or sacrifice, the reading of the Gospel, the Epistles, the recital of the Lord's Prayer, the Nicene Creed, and other prayers aloud with the congregation, as was practiced by Chry- Church can be summed up in two principal charactersostom and other primitive fathers. Preaching is considered as a secondary matter. No instrumental music that is Roman or Latin, and an indestructible feeling whatever, but only choral singing, is used in the of nationality. When Pius IX became Pope, he issued churches, and no stocks, chairs or benches are allowed. an encyclical letter appealing to the Eastern Christians Paintings are admitted, but no sculptures of stone, to unite with Rome. This offer raised the wrath of metal or wood. The professed aim is to adhere ex- the Greeks and Slavons, and the patriarchs of Constanclusively to the authority of the Gospels, and to the tinople, Antioch and Jerusalem violently responded. traditions transmitted by the Apostles to their successors. Thus the authority of the fathers of the Church is recognized so far as it is confirmed by the

Chenmenic Conneils. From the organization of the Church by Constantine, rejected the claims of spiritual or temporal supremacy put forth by the Bishops of Rome. This has been the source of countless dissensions, struggles and mutual place at the publication by the Emperor Zeno I. in the to settle the question concerning the two natures of dria agreed to it, and were in consequence excousmuniolligatory for every degree of the hierarchy up to the Bishop, who must be always selected from among the

andria, Antioch and Jerusalem; in the second part of the Russians from Wallachia is concerned. This comes national languages in the liturgy. These converts are jeets of the Emperor Nicholas, were forced back to being finally beaten. They did not concentrate their their mother church, which event occasioned an immense irritation at Rome. At the outset of the Reformation, some attempts were made to unite the Greek Church with the Protestants. With a view to this, the | Danube. They occupy the arc of a circle, while the Patriarch Joseph, of Constantinople sent a Deacon to Russians occupy the chord of this arc. Thus the lat-Wittenberg in the year 1558; and in the years 1576-81 | ter have less space to traverse in order to concentwo theologians from the University of Tübingen went | trate all their troops on a given spot. Moreover, the to Constantinople. All this, however, was of no small | shorter reads of the Russians are through a level counas they could not agree upon fundamental questions. | try, while the longer ones of the Turks pass over hills such us that of absolute authority and the right of individual reason.

Church extended over Greece, the Morea, the Greek | there is no better way of barring a road against an Archipelago, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia and enemy than by placing yourself across it. Fgypt, with many communities in Mesopotauria and belonged to it, as did some parts of Eastern Italy. What the Greek Church lost by the Mahometan conquest was richly compensated at this time by her extension over the regions inhabited by the Slavic tribes from the Palkan westward up the Danube. To these regions Christianity was brought from Constantinople, principally-by Cyril and Methodius who were called via but that country was soon brought under Roman supremacy. When the Greek Church, in the esurse of the 10th century conquered Russia, the Slavie language with its various idioms became the tongue most extensively used in its liturgy.

For the Christian subjects of Turkey, the Patriarchate Moreow there has been substituted a directing synod | this was to repeat the experiment of Oltenitza. Why which sits at St. Petersburg, and is composed of Metropolitsus, Archbishops, Bishops, and other clergy under the presidence of the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The Kingdom of Greece has likewise organized a permanent Synod composed like that of Russia, and independ-The religious spirit of this Church is perhaps more

Ronan smor Protestantism and that phil athropic piety ment. which is illustrated by the Sisters of Charity, for example, Ins no counterpart among the Oriental Campolies. On the other hand, as during the primitive ages, the so-called heresies of early times, such as Pelagianism existed in Constantinople until the fall of the Bezanti-

lars equally minute. It cannot be said however that skepticism in any decided form has yet penetrated into the Eastern Church. Nor has this church ever sought to encroach on the civil rower or to step out of its proper sphere in the its creed is not exclusive, it holds that whoever is baptized in the name of Christ will be saved. Justice requires to add that stationary and lifeless as the Eastern Church may be called, it has never in all its a ment of Russian rifles, and all but 465 men of a regihistory used its power and thrown its influence against | ment of lancers, were completely annihilated. civilization and its discoveries. The Greek Church may safely boast that it would never have excommunicated Gallileo, nor protested against the theory of Copernicus, nor condemned vaccination, or the culture of the potato. If much may be said against it in a religious point of view, it is only proper to adduce here

what is so decidedly to its credit. The external manifestations of the whole Eastern istics: an unbounded suspicion and even hatred of all In the numerous Slavic family this jealousy of Romanism extends toward the Polos, the Tschecks and the Hlyrians, all of whom are looked on with mistrust, as being of the Western Church. Latinism is considered by the great mass of the Slavons as a growth strange the Eastern Patriarchs have firmly and uninterruptedly to the domestic soil and of mischievous and pestilential influence. This national feeling in the Greek Church has for centuries influenced the Greeks, and the Slavons south of the Dasube, under the Turkish dominion; for excommunications. The first violent outburst took centuries it has preserved the independence of Russia and contributed to raise her to her present state. In year 482, of an edict called the Henotikon, intended Turkey the question of religious nationality has a still different expression. As the Patriarchate of Constan-Christ. The Patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexan | timople, which exercises the general control is in the hands of the Greeks, who are far less numerous in Eucated by Felix, Bishop of Rome. Phosius in the 9th | repean Turkey than the Slavons the latter do not subcentury, and Michel Cerularius in the 11th, both Pa- wit to its power with perfect cheerfolness. The supetriarchs of Constantinople, after violent struggles, tior clergy are generally Greeks and are on the side of We publish this meaning the decision of Judge finally consolidated the accounts separation and inde-

THE LAST DATTLE IN EUROPE.

The letters of our London correspondents and the Eu-We give, after a delay of several months the de- works. A priest, however, cannot marry a widney, and ropean journals enable us at last to appreciate in all its bearings the prolonged struggle between the Turks and Russians, of which Tshetale, a small village nine miles in the wars or other ceremonies of worship, and thus the sories of sanguinary actions in question was charneterized by great bravery and that the Turks came off

trial without excuse. Capt. Halpin, at the same time, | four Patriarchetes; those of Constantinople, Alex- | is without practical result, so far as the expulsion of fortified like that of Kalefat, could have maintained a footing for them on the left bank of the Danube. But even without that, the Russians could not cross the Upcharest. Of course, in saying this, we reckon the relative strength of the parties to be what it is in reality. and ascribe a decided superiority of numbers to the Turkish army of Roumelia, over the Russian army of Now the fact is that the Turks have used their supe-

riority in the very way to nullify it and provide for forces on the Lower Danube, but divided them. While 30,000 to 35,000 men occupied Widdin and Kalefat, the rest of the army remained on the Middle and Lower and cross many mountain torrents. The Turkish position is, then, as disadvantageous as can be, and yet it In the 7th century, or thereabouts, the Eastern | bas been taken in order to satisfy the old prejudice that On the 20th of December Omer Pasha knew at

Persia. At that time the discose of Lyons, in France, | Shumle, that the Russians were preparing a general attack upon Kalefat for the 13th of January. He had twenty-two day's time; yet such is the position of Kalefat with regard to the other stations of the Turkish army, that it does not appear that he could bring on any re-enforcements except a few reserves from Sofia. On the other hand, that the Russians, without having received any considerable re enforcements from the Apostles of the Slavons. It even reached to Mora | home-on January 3. Oaten-Sacken's ubiquitous corps was not yet at Bucharest-should venture upon a concentration so far west, shows that either the state of the weather and the of Danube did not allow the Turks to cross the river lower down, or that Gorchahoff had other reasons to be assured of their inactivity in that quarter. The Turks at Kalefat were orof Constantinople is that which exercises the most gen- | dered to attack the Russians while yet in the eral authority. Instead of the ancient Patriarchate of | act of concentrating themselves. The best way to do was not this done? The bridge at Kalefat stands, in spite of winter and floating ice, and there was no position lower down where a similar bridge and bridgehead could be erected. Or had Omer Pasha been ordered to keep on the right bank of the river ! There all who would thoroughly understand the drama now ent of the Patriarch of Constantineple. Two new Pa- is so much of a contradictory nature in the Turkish triarchates have also recently been created: that of proceedings, bold and clever measures are so regularly Carlewitz for the Serbs under the Austrian monarchy, followed by the most palpable sins of omission and commission that diplomatic agency must be at the bottom of it. At all events, Gorchakoff would not have stirred an inch toward Kaleint, had he not been certain formal and less devout than that of sincere and believing that the Turks would not repeat the Oltenitz a move-Altegether some 30,000 Russians must have been

sent against Kalefat, for with a leaser force they would hardly have ventured to attack a fortified position, de-Church developed itself principally through the Greek | fended by a carrison of 10,000 men, with at least 10,000 Ephesus and Chalcedonia, the second and third of mird, and on the basis of the Greek philosophy there more for purposes of reserve or sally. At least onetalf, then, of the Russian active army in Wallachia Greek Church rejects all subsequent additions, waether vestigation. In the bosom of Greek Catholicism the was concentrated there. Where and how could the other half, spread over a long line, have resisted a and Arianism, and their origin. The sect of feonoclasts | Turkish force crossing at Oltenitza, Silistria or Kirneva! And if the communication between Widdin tian Empire, and still has followers in Gresce and sand Kalefat could be kept up without difficulty, then Russia. Under the Turkish dominion the spirit of sec- there was a possibility of crossing at other points. tarian disunion has been elected in the East. In Rus- Thus the Russians by their position on the chord of sia various sects have sprung up, mainly since the four- the arc, the periphery of which was held by the Turks, teenth century. As the free reading of the Bible by were enabled to bring a superior force to the field of the laity forms one of the fundamental usages of the battle at Tabetale, while the Turks could not re-enforce Eastern Church, dissensions have an arrally taken their corps at Kalefat, though aware of the intended place. Thus originated the denomination of Roskol attack long beforehand. The Turks deprived of that admits the same number of sacraments as do the niks, who admit no higher rank in the clergy than inovement of diversion which would have prevented Romans, but holds that baptism should be performed that of parish priest; the Duchobortsy who do not be- the whole battle, deprived of the chance of succor, by immersing the whole body three times in water. believe in the Tribity and reject baptism; others | were reduced to their bravery and to the hope of cut-Confirmation is administered after the ceremony of egain who do not recognise any clergy at all, and have ting up the eventy in detail before his concentration baptism by any priest, and not, as with the Romans. to churches; and others who emasculate themselves was completed. But even this hope was slight, for they after the birth of the first or seco debild. The most could not move very far from Kalefat, and every hosnized in the admini tration of the communion as well | Lumerous sect is that of the Starowi rtsy, who do not | tile corps of inferior strength could retire out of the as in the sacrifice of the mass, without, however, mak- admit the slightest change in the external forms of circle of their operations. Thus they fought for five worship, in the ornaments of the churches, in the managain to their entrenchments in the villages around Kalefat, the Russian forces being decidedly superior in strength at the end, when new re-enforcements arrived. The result is that the Russian attack upon Kalefat is most probably averted or delayed, and that Turks have shewn that in the open field, no less than decision of social or political questions. Religiously | behind ramparts and ditches, they can fight well. The murderous character of the encounters may be inferred from the statement of a letter from Bucharest, to the effect that in the engagements one whole regi-

At Oltenitza the Turks were attacked in their entrenched positions by the Russians; at Tshetale the Russians were attacked in their entrenched positions by the Turks. On both occasions the Turks have proved victorious, but without reaping any positive results from their victory. The battle of Oltenitza happened just when the proclamation of an armistice was on its way from Constantinople to the Danube. And the lattle of Tshetale curiously colucides with the news of the Divan having accepted the last proposals of pence, imposed upon them by their Western allies. In the one instance the machinations of diplomacy are nullified in the clash of arms, while, in the other the bloody work of war is simultaneously frustrated by some secret diplomatic agency.

NEW YORK JOURNALS IN THE LEGISLATURE.-Decidedly, there has never been a Legislature in this State which combined so much good taste and intelligence with so much meral principle as that now in session at Albany. One of or reporters in that city furnishes us with the following let of the number of New York daily papers taken by members of the two houses. It is highly creditable to them,

This shows that THE TRIBUNE is as much a favorite with the members of the Legislature as we are proud to say it is with the people whom they represent. They take more than twice as many copies of it as they do of any other paper, nearly three times as many as of The Satanic Press, and above half as many as of the eight other journals in the list altogether. We hold ourselves honored by such a mark of confidence, and shall constantly endeavor to make THE Thirtisz deserve it more and more.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURES .- As Mr. Taylor is continually receiving applications to lecture, which the number of the present expressments does not allow him to except it may be well to state that he has now no evening occurs before the first of Spril, and that his appointments in Ohio and other Wessern State under errest, without warrant, and as appears from the | In the beginning, the Eastern Church was divided into | victors, the most striking feature of the whole in that it | will probably eccept him annit the middle of that month

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Senate to day, on the motion of Mr. Douglas, struck smoothed down. The object is to remove every obstacle in the way of its being rushed through with as a pure pro-

SENATE.... Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1834.

Mr. WALKER presented petitions in favor of paving Pennsylvania av. with the Russ pavement.

Mr. BRIGHT presented numerous petitions in favor of a railroad on Pennsylvania av.

Mr. JONES (lowa) moved to take up the bill granting alternate sections of public lands for twelve miles wide to Minnesota to all that Territory in the construction of railroads therein. Agreed to.

therein. Agreed to, e bill was explained. The road is to be 300 miles long, he quantity of land granted is one million of acros-

and the quantity of land granted is one minion of across. The bill was passed.

The bill regulating the contingent fund of the Senate, returned from the House, was taken up. The question pending was on receding from that part of the bill giving the Secretary of the Senate \$1,000 additional salary.

The Senate did recede and the bill was passed.

The bill granting land to Louisiana to aid in the construction of a railroad from Algiers, opposite. New Orleans, to the Sabine Kiver, was taken up, debated sill 1 o'clock, and then next over.

then of a rainend from Algiers, opposite. New Orleans, to the Sabine River, was taken up, debated all 1 o'clock, and then pestpoxed.

The Nebrasha bill was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to amend the fourteenth section of the bill by striking out these words, in reference to the cighth section of the Missouri act—"which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is hereby declared insperaitive—and to lesert in lisa thereof, the following: "which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Compress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared insperaitive and void, it being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate Slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their demestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. EVERETT said that before any vole was taken, he desired an opportunity of expressing his views on the bill, and to explain the grounds on which he had not been able to give his support, either in Committee, or in the Senate, to the bill as reported, or as it would read, if amended as now, proposed. He had no purpose to enter into any claborate discussion of the territorial question. That was a great subject, and to discuss it properly would require more time in preparation and examination than his other duties had afforded him since this bill was reported. His position as a member of the Committee induced him to give the reasors why he could not voic for the bill. He had not been able to und retand what the effect of the amendment now proposed would be, nor the bearing it would have on the bill, and he would be glad, in order to get a little time to examine, if the bill could be pestponed iill to merrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had no disposition to hurry this to morrow. Mr. DOUGLAS said he had no disposition to hurry this

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had no disposition to hurry this bill through without debate. Full opportunity had been afforded for discussion and examination. The statement which had appeared in the papers that he had intended to force the bill through on Saturday last was untrue. It did not follow that because the Senator from Massachusetts was not prepared to go on, that those others, whose avocation it was to be silways ready to discuss these questions, were not ready. It had been avowed in the papers opposed to this bill, that the policy of the cusmics of this bill was to postpone it day after day. As this polity had been openly arrowed, it became the friends of the bill to realst it. He would be glad to have it understood that a vote would be taken on Saturday next. l be taken on Saturday next. HOUSTON said be desired to express his views on

Mr HOUSTON and he desired to express his views on the subject before any vote was taken. He was, however, as well prepared to vote new as he would be at any time. As it appeared, there was a large najority in favor of the hill, he shought its friends might extend all liberality of discussion to the minority. He had no design of opposing the bill by delay or postponement.

Mr GWIN suggested that the friends of the bill should go on and perfect it by amendments, and then have a de-

EVEREIT said he desired to examine this amend-

Mr. KUSK moved a postponement of the bill
Mr. SEBASTIAN suggested that the Committee on Indian Affairs had coveral amendments to offer.
Mr. DOUGLAS withdrew temporarily, his amendment.
Mr. SEBASTIAN effered several amendments from the
Indian Committee relative to the administration of Indian affairs in the Territory, all of which were adopted.
Mr. DOUGLAS moved to strike out all the appropriations contained in the bill. Agreed to. He thus renewed his previous amendment, and the bill was postponed.

poned. The bill granting land to Michigan to aid in the con-struction of railrouns therein was taken up and debated till after 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for collection of agricultural statistics and procuring of seeds, to be paid out of the Patent Office famil. He explained that foreign governments have sent deeds to the Patent Office and this amount was now necessary to enable the bureaulito reciprecate. The \$5,000 appropriated last year was totally imadequate. He thought the great interest which without protection has protected all interests and which forms has employment to four fifths of our population, may with great propriety ask for this small amount that the Commissioner of Patents may furnish seeds for early distribution, as well as to collect agricultural statistics. the Commissioner of retains may a maintained attribution, as well as to collect agricultural statistics. No better use could be made of a portion of the funds or one more acceptable to the great body of our citizens than to improve and increase the products of the soil. He had intended to ask for a larger appropriation, but the Chairman of the Ways and Means, with whom he had consulted,

intended to ask for a larger appropriation, but the Chairman of the Ways and Means, with whom he had consulted, thought it was not proper to ask more for seed to be distributed during the coming moth.

Mr. JONES (Teun.) said it seemed to him that those who had had any experience in this thing of getting seeds from the Patent Office must know that of all the humbugs practised by Congress, this is one of the boldest. It was one of the most perfect humbugs ever got up by Congress and the Patent Office combined. Of all the seeds distributed by the Patent Office, perhaps not one package of ten will ever come up from the ground, and not more than one tenth of those which do come up ever prove henedicial to the regious to which they are sent. He agreed with the gentleman entirely, that it is laudable and praiseworthy to protect and improve the agricultural interests of the country. But how can this best be done? By leaving individuals to select and pay for their own seed. An appropriation to buy seeds is in effect an electioneering fund for the members of Congress. They send them to their favorites, while the great body of people have to pay for them. It was a system of favoritem and partiality which should not be practised or recognized by this Government.

The Chairman, Mr. SEYMOUR, put the question on the

The Chairman, Mr. SEYMOUR, put the question on the amendment.

Mr. HUNT complained that several gentlemen wished to address the Chair, but were prevented, owing to the rapidity of the Chairman in putting the question. He asked for his due privileges.

The CHAIRMAN replied, the privilege would be given.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio), said that during the last five or
six years he had received seeds from the Patent Office
which were of great value. Wheat from the Mediteranean, Celifornia, and various parts of Europe by being
transplanted here had introduced a more useful produce
than we have at home, at all events the seeds had prompt
of experiments, and they thus did good. The Secretary
of the Treesury had estimated fifty one millions for the
support of the Army and Navy, and other branches of
Government for the next year, and certainly this paltry
sum of ten thousand dollars would not be denied for agriculture. He was in favor of an acricultural bureau, the dure. He was in favor of an agricultural burean, the tablishment of which has been recommended by all the

catallishment of which has been recommended by all the Presidents.

Mr HOUSTON said he would speak for one agricultural part of the centry. It is not too late to sow seeds in the South and South west, and he suggested whether it would not be better to amend the amendment so as to provide the aceds shall be distributed next fall.

Mr. SAGE said if any people more than another were entitled to protection of Congress, it was the agricultarist and farmer. Instead of decreasing, he would increase the appropriation. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jenes) said this was a humbug system. If so, there were greater humbugs legislated on in this hall.

Mr. HUNT remarked that if it was too late to serve one part of the country with seeds, was that a good reason why the other should not be supplied! Should that keep us from doing tight! When he heard the friendship of the gentleman from Alsbama expressed he distrusted it. Congress is bound to promote the interests of agriculture, and this is the way to do it.

categories is because to be increased in a constant and this is the way to do it.

Mr. HOUSTON said the gentleman might entertain whatever opinion he pleased relative to his friendship. He presumed other gentlement understood he did not oppose the amendment. He merely made the suggestion which he thought was proper.

Mr. CLARK repeated that the different European Governments have sent seeds and builts to the Patent Office for distribution, and thus an obligation was imposed apon it to recipiocate, and this appropriation is to carry out that object.

that object.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said the gentleman had given one of the best reasons which, to his mind, was conclusive against the proposition, and that was, the Commissioner of latents has agreed to interchange seeds with foreign Governments; thereby he has incurred a responsibility which is not authorized by law. For one, he did not intend to yote to comply with the obligation of any executive effect, from the President down, who has contracted it without the submitted of the law.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said that seeds could be planted

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in some portions of the country in the Spring, and in other portions all the year round. Had it come to this, while we are expending millions of public money for every conceivable purpose under heaven, we cannot even appropriate ten thousand dollars for the great agricultural interest.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH said, no doubt the farming interests would greatly benefit by the interchange of seeds and no doubt the mechanical interests would be greatly benefit by the interchange of seeds and interest of the products, but the question was whether Government was the fit agent to do with this. His firm belief was that Government has bothing to do with this class of subjects. In attempting to do this it would grossly violate its office and transcend its legitimals province. So long as Government combines itself to its own work it does that work well, and when it departs from its true and only province, there is great dauger of doing all its work ill—hence the great abuse of Government. The only office of Government is to hold its shield over the heads of its subjects to shelter them from foreign aggression upon one and other—therefore he hoped the amendament would fall.

Mr. WADE said that Government could not be bother employed at present than in promoting the agricultural interest which live at the foundation of its prosperity. This Government undertakes to uphold everything but arriculture, while it has established the Patent Office to serve the purpose of mechanical industry. He represented an arricultural people who were anxious that Government should act to promote their best interests. Commerce in fostered by subsidizing the steam marine of the country and this kind of proceeding gentlemen think right. Commerce can put its hand into the Treasny and recklowly secreted by subsidizing the steam marine of the country and this kind of proceeding gentlemen think right. Commerce can put its hand into the Treasny and recklowly secreted by subsidizing the steam marine of the country and this kind of proceeding gentlemen think

Mr. CAMPIBLLL, was in favor of the proposition. He could not concur in the remarks of the gontleway fra New York (Air. Smith.) It is the duty of Government to protect agricultural and industrial arts. He distinct see a want of harmony among the friends of freedom of any party. This is a time when they ought to cultivate harmony. He should regret to see that party burst upon the seed question. It apositors.

any party. This is a time when they ought to child'as harmony. He should regret to see that party burst up of the seed question. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMMONS said the House would recollect the South has profited by receiving gorms of rice and cotton from abread, even from the East Indies. The promoting of such exchanges is a kind of regulation of commerce. He supposed some gentlemen would be coming forward with their grammars and their dictionaries to prove such an exprepriation as the cannotment proposes is unconstitutional. Government receives all the revenues from different improvements, and is trying to throw on other localities that duty by tunnage duties, while at the same time it sends canningers abroad to search for some nook or conter in South America or Asia for a consulte full his poskets with the public money, but the States are to do everything without funds.

without funds.

Mr FLORENCE said there was in his District the richest neck of land for supplying the Failsdelphia market with vegetables. It was called Passayunk, and was renowned in the political history of Pennsylvania maximales it gave him a majority of votes to send him to Coagnes. [A Voter—A pretty good vegetable specimen—and isaghter.] The people get no protection on God's earth but the intel pittance of seeds. He did not like innovation, yet he thought he should vote for the Nebraska bill, but he did not care much for amendments. He stood that footelon the Constitution, but this had nothing to do with seeds. [Laughter.] He repeated he wanted to distribute seeds among the reckers to enable them to improve their vegetable products, now the best in the Philadelphia markets.

Mr. PRATT said this seems to be a fruitful theme of delate, and adords political capital for those who talk for buseombe. All are friendly to agriculture, while professing to be economists. It is said "time is monor," Would it not then be as well to vote the money at once thout funds.
Mr. FLORENCE said there was in his District the

Would it not then be as well to vote the money at once and save that amount intime.

Voices - Yes, yes; question, question.

Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted.

Mr. HAVEN effered an amendment appropriating \$350,000 to purchase the New York Assay Office Buildings. He referred to the Secretary of the Treasury's report on timances. Last year the Secretary was directed to procure proper buildings and smehnery for that office. The Secretary tells us he has leased for differen years at the annual rent of \$35,000, which, at the end of that term would amount to \$795,000. Each lease contains a provision that Government may have the privilege of purchasing the buildings and the grounds at any time within two years for \$530,000. The Committee of Ways and Means thought it would be wise to purchase at ones and two years for \$530,000. The Committee of ways and Means thought it would be wise to purchase at once and

ereby save \$265,000.

Mr. FLORENCE submitted the amendment was not in order because it was not within the meaning of deficiencies for which the bill under consideration provides.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point and was sus-

tained by the Committee.

Mr FLORENCE (Penn.) said the expenditure was

wasteful and extravegant—for the purpose of an assay office smeller buildings would answer—and further approved the amendment.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) advocated the amendment on the

ground of economy.

Mr. FLORENCE (Penn) said if the contract was absolute he would not oppose the appropriation as Government would save by the purchase, but nevertheless he thought it was extravagant to establish retining in connection with an assay office in New-York when there are so many advantages in Philadelphia for those purches

Amendment adopted.

Amendment adopted.

Other amendments were acted on. Without concluding the consideration of the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. FLORENCE, (of Penn.) moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which both houses struck from the Invalid Pension bill the appropriation of \$4.890 for pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain. Pending the motion the house adjourned. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE,

Toleno, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

a boarding house occupied by some dozen persons. When discovered, the flames had made such headway as to cut off all chance to the inmates to escape by the doorway. An awful spectacle ensued. The frantic inmates were seen at the windows surrounded by flames and shricking for help. Four children were thrown into the street and were followed by their parents. Four were unable to escape, and perished in the flames.

Of these two were men, named Howard and Busby, and two were females, one a Miss Stacy, and the others daughter of Mr. Murphy, aged 10 years, with whom the former slept. Miss Stacy had managed to escape at the commencement of the fire, but ascertaining that the child was still in the borning building, she rushed back, deter mined to save her, and was not seen afterward. Mr. and Mrs Murphy, the keepers of the house, together with a four year old child were badly burnt. Mrs. M's injuries, it is feared, are futal

MAINE LEGISLATURE

Augusta, Me. Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854. The Crosby Whigs in the Legislature and the Pillsburg Democrats have formed a coalition and elected the follow ing Counsellors: William Burton, Thaddeus Weeks, Gidcon Tucker Charles A. Everett, Samuel P. Shaw, Horatio H. Johnson and Theodore C. Woodman, all old line Whigs, and Alden Jackson, Wild Cat Democrate as Secretary of

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE - EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE-SEVERE WEATHER.
Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the wooden building on the corner of Spring-lane and Water st, which was partially destroyed. It was occupied by J. B. Chisn, printer: A. D. Puffer, hydraulic works: J. A. Haakell,

holm, printer: A D. Puffer, hydraulic works: J. A. Haskell, lightning rod maker, and others. The premises are owned by T. H. Carter. Loss about \$10,000, on which there was \$5,000 insurance. The forms of The Daily Chronick, which is printed on the premises, were destroyed, and that paper appears this morning printed only on one side.

In the House, to day, the amendment to the Constitution, by which the plurality system in elections is substituted for the majority system, was adopted by a vote of 216 years to 46 mays. The amendment had previously passed the Senate. The next Legislature must also pass it by a two thirds vote, and the people accept it, before it becomes a law.

About 8 o'clock last evening the locomotive Daniel Webster, attached to an up freight train on the Northern road, exploded at Danbury, N. H., killing Michael Mitchell, the angineer.

road, exploded at Danbury, N. H., killing Michael Mitchell, the angineer.
Salam Hurbor is frozen over nearly down to Nagus Head. The Kennebec River, at Bath is also frozen safficiently strong to allow people to cross with sleight. At Concord, N. H., at 6 o'clock this morning, the thermometer was 26 degrees below zero, and at Concord, Mass., it was 214 degrees below.

The bark Amanda, from Smyras for this port, went rehere resterdey morning on Marshdeld Beach. Captain Easter and crow got ashere, bushy frost bitten. The bark's sails are all blown away, but her hall is sound.

FROM ALBANY.

Judge Kent is lecturing this evening before a very large audience in Association Hall. His subject is, "Early Ro-"collections of Alban," The annual address-before the State Medical Society is to be delivered this evening by Dr. J. S. Spragae.

DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER STEAMER BY FIRE.

CHARLESTON, Tuceday, Feb. 7, 1834.
The steamer Alabama, bound from Columbus for Apalachicols, wan 1,000 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. No lives were lost. The bark dulle Doun, previously reported ashore, has been got off but little damaged.

for all this outrage, after nearly five months of backing | book of rites necepted by the whole Church was arand dodging, be is suspended from pay for twenty days. rarged by a Russian. Mobila Metropolitan of Kheff, and to their sending a separate army to Kalefat, in order to FROM WASHINGTON. Mr. Halpin is an Irishman by birth, and has been but a adopted by the Patriarchs, Metropolitaes, Archbishops, From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854. shut up the road to Servia, while the presence of a brief period in this country. He first appeared in po- Bishops and others at a general synod at Constantinople strong and concentrated force near Rustchuk and litical life as the keeper of a porter-house in the lower in the year 1643. Since the schism between the Greek Kirsova would have been the best guarantee against part of the City, and soon made extensive acquaintagee and Latin Churches many attempts have been made to out the appropriations in the Nebraska bill. The reason with the friends of Alderman Moore, a member of the reconcile the two. Synods or councils were held the Russians venturing into that province. Such a for this step is palpable. In the House a bill containing apforce would have menaced the communications of any to factor, there is wondered, the popular that there have channed hash too he also, but wire. Of Pearlier, but No. 35 (transfers), then were the property of the pearlier of t late Common Council. He was appointed to his present for the purpose at Lyons. Florence, Busilia and propriations must go to the Committee of the Whole House, position in 1853, and will remain in office until 1857- other places, all in vain. Sovereigns often interfered, Ressian army marching westward, while a bridge and where the gag of the previous question does not work. bridge-head at Oltenitzs or somewhere thereabouts. unless ejected for misconduct of some sort before the lut unsuccessfully. The only result of these various The objectionable Indian features of the bill have also been

Slavery measure. XXXIIID CONGRESS First Session.

rill no doubt rece ne:	ive the hearty	approval of	the public
Journals.	Assembly.	Senate.	Total:
RIBUSE		10	55
mes		10 43	
Ierald		3	
est		1 20	
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ournal of Commerce 4		0 4	
ommercial Adv ourier and Enqu		1	3
Total	182	31	213
	COMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE	DOMESTIC AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE STATE OF STATE